

# THE EMAN.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

## WHIGGISM.

(From the New Orleans Courier.)

The Opposition Party in the State of New York have dubbed themselves and their kindred spirits all over the country, *Whigs*. Daniel Webster is now a Whig! and so is Mr. Dwight, Secretary of the Hartford Convention, a Whig! Frelinghuysen, of Sunday Mail memory, is another of your Whigs. In fact, all are to be considered Whigs, who will go the whole lengths against President Jackson and in favor of the Bank. This will constitute them Whigs; as to what they have been, or what they are, no questions will be asked, and no inquiries made. We should like to hear the Whig roll called, and the pretensions of the various members critically examined—it would be a laughable scene enough. We will give an example or two—

*Benjamin Watkins Leigh.*

Here.

What pretensions, sir, have you to the character of a Whig.

Have I not been nursed in the lap of the Aristocracy, and as a proof that I have not departed from the principles I imbibed in early life, have I not maintained in the Virginia Convention and elsewhere, that a poor white man was no better than a negro slave, and was unfitted by nature and education, to exercise the right of suffrage or to take part in the affairs of state? And for expressing these republican sentiments, was I not burnt in effigy by some rude mountaineers in my own state!

Take your seat, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, you are an excellent Whig.

*James H. Pleasants, of the Richmond Whig.*

Here.

What are your claims to the character of a Whig, Mr. Pleasants, and how long has it been since you commenced Whiggism?

Why, sir, I happened to be born with silk stockings on, and have always entertained the most horrid aversion to the common people who come into the world barefooted. As an evidence of the truth of this, when Mr. Clay gave me \$1940 to carry despatches to South America, did I not entrust the papers to the captain, leave the ship and go to Liverpool, on account of the disagreeable odor that proceeded from some filthy mechanics on board? And have I ever thought of returning the \$1940 from that day to this? Besides, have I not publicly pronounced the President of the United States, his friends and counsellors, a set of dirty blackguards, whose presence would make a gentleman sick?

Take your seat, Mr. Pleasants, there can be no dispute about you. The fact that you publish a paper called the Whig, is sufficient, without the other testimony which you have given us.

*Daniel Webster.*

Here.

Stand up Daniel and don't be alarmed. You are not the first Daniel that has "come to judgment." Pray sir, what right can you set up to a relationship with the Whig family.

My pretensions, sir, are unquestionable. I belonged to the blue-light tribe, and opposed the war which the Tories got the country into during the reign of old Madison. It is true, I did say to the Hartford boys, "Come, let us pick up guns, and lend the Tories a hand, lest, peradventure, if they are successful, they will play the devil with us," but may I never see Boston again, if I did not, at that time, desire to see the American Ox get a genteel dressing from the English Bull. Nor is this all—I have a stronger reason still why I should be admitted into the Whig family. I was born amidst the Hampshire cliffs, of Tory parents and connexions, in other words of poor people; but as soon as I discovered what we all now agree to, that no good Whigs should have to do with common folks, I set off for Boston, determined to get clear of them. It was a long time before the Aristocrats in that city—beg pardon, the Whigs, I should have said—would

permit me to commune with them; but when I did "go ahead," as our newly initiated and promising friend, Col. Crockett, has it, there was no resisting me; and when I spread a carpet on my floor, handsomely decorated with a coat of arms, (Heaven save the mark!) the Aristocrats—forgive me, sir, I should have said the Whigs—forgetting my Tory, or in other words my humble origin, tossed up their beavers with one accord, and swore that if I was not by birth I was at least by principle and practice, cousin german to the Aristocrats—curse the word, I mean the Whigs. They gave me a lifting hand, and I got into Congress. How I have behaved myself there, it is unnecessary to say, further than that I have always been a WHIG, as we now understand the meaning of the term.

Take your seat, Daniel Webster, we shan't quarrel about trifles. That coat of arms of yours would cover a multitude of sins.

We have not the space at present to go any further with the roll, but may take an opportunity hereafter to do so, in order to acquaint our readers with the individual pretensions of the gentlemen composing the would-be "WHIG PARTY."

**LOOK OUT.**—An ingenious Yankee has contrived to copy a Bank Note on a stone, and then lithograph the note to any quantity by a chemical process. It is impossible to detect them from the original.

The above is from the "New York Evening Star," a thorough-going Bank paper, and presents a beautiful standing currency for the country. "The Star" is for a paper currency, and yet tells us, that it is such an one as may be counterfeited without detection. And who do these evils, growing out of a rag currency, fall generally upon? The poor, who are least able to bear it. They handle less money, and are consequently not judges of its quality. But, self protection is all the Star cares for, so that he can avoid the imposition, growing out of the system of fraud upon the community. What are we to think of a paper, advocating a system, which can so easily be perverted to the worst of purposes.—*St. Louis Adv.*

**A MOCK INVESTIGATION.**—The Bank Attorneys in the Senate have resolved to inspect the Bank themselves. Now that Emperor Biddle will not permit a committee of the House of Representatives to peep into the vaults nor examine the books of the Bank. Mr. Southard introduced the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance have leave to sit in the recess on the subjects with which they were charged by the resolutions of February 4th and May 5th; and that said committee be further instructed to inquire whether the Bank of the United States has violated its charter; whether any moneys of the United States remaining in said bank are safe; what has been the conduct of the bank since 1832, in regard to the extension and curtailment of its loans and discounts, and to its dealing in internal exchange; and what has been its general conduct and management since that period.

The whole proceedings of the committee chosen under this resolution will be little else than a legislative farce. The committee will go to Philadelphia, Mr. Biddle will treat them very politely, show them a statement of the affairs of the Bank prepared for the occasion, give them a sumptuous dinner, with Port, Hock, and Champagne, and they will pay all his civilities by granting full absolution to the Bank in their report to the next meeting of the Senate. Mr. Binney the Bank Counsellor, and representative from Philadelphia, can prepare the report, and thus save Mr. Southard much labor.

The Providence Rail Road Cars run the distance into the city from Dedham Plains, on Saturday, in eighteen minutes. Distance nine and three fourth miles, being at the rate of thirty-three miles per hour.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

The thermometer yesterday, at noon, indicated 93 deg. Fahr. in the shade.—*Id.*

## ENGLISH COTTAGES AS THEY WERE!

The cottages of the laboring classes in England were, for the most part, formerly built of substantial framed wood-work—with sleeping rooms always a story above the ground floor—a good large kitchen, with floor of brick or stone or boards, but never of "clay puddle or earth composition." In all their kitchens there was an enormously large fire-place, large enough for three people to sit on each side of the blazing wood fire. Seats were always fixed on each side; and a person sitting on either of them could see up the huge chimney to the sky. On one side of the fire-place above the seats was the oven, wherein the bread of the family was always baked; on the other side a hole was frequently knocked through the wall, in which a rough window was placed so as to see across the fields, and if the hounds were out, it was not long before the cottage was, for a time, deserted. Over the fire hung a long iron hook, from which was suspended a huge seething-pot, whilst its humble companion, the tea-kettle, sung merrily on the earth. A large oaken dresser, brown with age, usually fronted the fire. Below were cupboards and drawers; on the shelves were placed pewter dishes, and sometimes a range of blue earthen ware, with the two well-known birds flying over queer looking gardens and canals. In one corner stood a brown oak three-cornered cupboard, with glass windows, displaying certain little pink and blue tea cups and saucers. This was the little museum of the cottage. In another corner a brown oak clock, with brass face, looking as solid as old time himself. Beneath the window a large oak table, with semicircular flaps, and a great number of legs, so complicated and framed about, that when boys we could never make it out. There was no ceiling to this room; but the joists and boards of the floor above were bare and brown. From joist to joist were nailed sundry battens; and upon these were laid all manner of things, a gun, bill-hooks, sticks of various tastes, bags containing seeds and sage, and near the fire a huge mass of bacon obtruded its jolly face to keep in countenance the pigs, cheeks and sausages which looked black and surly at being placed in the draught of the smoke and sparks, which twirled and eddied and rolled up the chimney to escape into the open air. Adjoining the kitchen was a scullery, wherein stood a copper, and sundry barrels and tubs for brewing and washing. Wooden stairs, inside the cottage, led to sleeping rooms above, furnished with moveable bedsteads, bearing flock and feather beds, with good, strong, but very coarse linen and blankets and coverlets, frequently of patchwork, made of the fragments of at least 100,000 gown patterns. The windows were of glass, curiously set in lead and iron frame work, like church windows, (opening into a thick vine) generally set open, and fastened by an iron bar. Around the cottage was garden ground,—with sundry good trees, plum, apple, and filbert. On some part of this ground was the poor man's pride—the pig pound—containing one or two grunTERS. At the bottom of the garden a colony of bees, with straw hives and wooden stools, was formed; and the inhabitants swarmed and buzzed in all directions, to the fearful annoyance of strangers; while the wife went about among the hives, with no more apprehension of being stung than if she were herself the queen of bees. Such were English cottages;—and even now, though the pig, and the bees, and the bacon, and the huge pot, and the blazing wood fire, and the enormous chimney, and the beer and the brewing, and in too many instances the "bit of garden ground," and the plum trees, and the apple trees, are gone,—still there remains the neatly and firmly built cottage. Nay, if there can be only ground enough for a grave, rose trees are planted, which will grow and solace the poor cottager and his wife. Scores of such cottages may now be seen in Sussex; the road from hence to Horsham is lined with them.—*Brighton Gazette.*



FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 11.

**MORE RIOTING.**—After our paper went to press on Wednesday evening, we learnt that disgraceful proceedings had taken place at the Bowery Theatre, and at Chatham Chapel as had been anticipated from certain incendiary publications in some of the daily papers.

At the Bowery Theatre, the disturbance was caused, as was alleged, by certain expressions offensive to Americans which had been made by Mr. Farren, the Stage Manager, in a quarrel and fight with another individual. It was Mr. F.'s benefit, and the performances had not long commenced when a crowd forced their way into the Theatre, occupied the stage, and put an end to the performances; and would not leave the premises till they had been assured that Mr. Farren had been dismissed and should not appear on the boards. While this was going on, a statement of Mr. Farren, corroborated by three persons present at the time the circumstances were said to have taken place, denying that he had made use of the language attributed to him, was printing in a morning paper! Thus the man was punished unheard, and, whether guilty or not, in a very improper manner.

At the Chatham Chapel proceedings still more disgraceful, if possible, took place. It had been announced that a meeting of colored people would take place in the Chapel, and about the usual time for such meetings to commence, a (white) mob broke into and took possession of the Chapel to the exclusion of those who had engaged it, if it had been engaged at all; and, after listening to a Colonization orator or two for some time, and finding that the colored people did not appear to claim their rights, they proceeded to the residence of Mr. Lewis Tappan (a friend of the colored people) in Rose street, turned his furniture into the street, and burned it!

We entirely concur with the Evening Post in the remark that "if the riots which have disgraced our city for the few days past are to be often repeated, we shall soon cease to have any claim to the character of a decent and orderly community."

We have intimated that the riots were instigated by certain incendiary presses. The *Courier & Enquirer* has been first and foremost in exciting the lawless, dastardly, and unjust proceedings against the rights of the blacks, and the *Sun* has much of the Bowery Theatre riot to answer for.

If the colored people do any thing that is unlawful, let them be proceeded against according to law; and if a foreign play actor insults those whose money he has received, let him be punished by a withdrawal of patronage from the establishment that employs him. When these means fail to produce the desired end, then it will be time enough to resort to mob law. Such, at least, are our notions on the subject.

**THE SENATE.**—On the last day of the late session of Congress, Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution in the Senate, remarking that he had deferred it till then, on purpose that it might not be acted upon; this sole object being to give notice of what he intended to do at the next session.

*Resolved*, That the resolutions of the Senate, adopted on Friday, the 20th day of March last, declaring "That the President, in the late Executive proceedings, in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both," is a resolution imputing impeachable matter against the President, and ought not to have been passed upon by the Senate, except in the regular forms of a constitutional impeachment, and that the said resolution ought to be expunged from the Journal of the Senate, and is hereby directed to be expunged therefrom accordingly.

## LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship North America, Dixby, from Liverpool, has brought London papers to the 31st of May. The most important item of intelligence (says the Evening Post) is that of the dissolution of the cabinet by the resignation of Mr. Stanley and Sir James Graham. This event occurred on the 27th. The question which led to this resignation was a difference of opinion in the cabinet on the subject of a resolution brought forward by Mr. Ward, in these words:

The Hon. Member then concluded, amidst loud cheers, by proposing the following resolution:—"That the Protestant Episcopal Establishment in Ireland exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population; and that it being the right of the state to regulate the distribution of Church property in such manner as Parliament may determine, it is the opinion of this House that the temporary possessions of the Church of Ireland, as now established by law, ought to be reduced."

The resolution was debated on the evening of the 27th May, and on the motion of Lord Althorpe postponed until the following Monday, the resignations having that evening been tendered.

The third edition of the London Courier of the 30th says, "We believe all the ministerial arrangements to be almost settled, though not definitively fixed; but we are now enabled on sufficient authority to announce—

The Earl of Carlisle to be Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Ellice, Secretary of War, to have a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Spring Rice, Colonial Secretary, to have a seat in the Cabinet.

Lord Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Lord Mulgrave, if appointed to the Post Office, will not have a seat in the Cabinet.

The resignation of Mr. Stanley and Sir James Graham were followed by those of the Earl of Ripon and the Duke of Richmond.

The London papers contain news from Lisbon to the 14th of May. The fall of Coimbra is said to have made a great impression at Santarem, the surrender of which was looked for, and to have caused a great number of desertions among the followers of Don Miguel.

The Paris papers are filled with paragraphs respecting the approaching elections. The Ministerial journals reprobate very strongly the union which has been formed in certain places of the Carlists and the Republicans, to oppose the supporters of the Government. The extracts in the London journals contain little of interest.

The London Morning News of the 31st May (Saturday) says, there is little doubt of the adjournment of the House of Commons on Monday to afford time for the re-election of those who take office.

Madrid papers to the 21st had been received in London. It is stated that General Rodil on the 16th concentrated his forces at Castle Branco, and had from thence entered Portugal by Old Castile, to act in concert with the Duke of Terceira. On the 20th it was rumored at Madrid that Don Miguel had made a movement towards the Spanish frontiers, accompanied by Don Carlos.

A severe ukase had been issued by the Emperor of Russia to prevent Russian subjects residing in foreign countries beyond a limited period.

**ACCIDENT.**—Mr. John B. Vanness, a distinguished citizen of Vermillion, Huron county, Ohio, was accidentally killed, at a squirrel hunt, on the 27th ult., by a rifle discharged by James I. Cuddeback, one of his fellow sportsmen. The shot was fired at a squirrel, but the ball struck a log, and varied more than six rods from its natural course.

**FRANCIS HERCULES**, who, it was supposed, had perished at the late fire in Pearl-street, has returned to his employer.

**CASUALTY.**—Mr. John Sanford, residing in Washington near Cortlandt street, during the oppressive heat on Tuesday night, sat in a third story window to breathe the cool air, where he fell asleep and tumbled to the pavement. Though very much mangled by the fall, he lived several hours, and then expired.

**THE MORMON WAR.**—We learn by the following article, and others in other papers corroborating it, that violence and bloodshed may be expected in Missouri between those fanatics the Mormonites and those, almost equally fanatic, who seek to put down their superstitions and delusions by force of arms:

**LIBERTY, (Mo.) June 11.**—THE MORMONS.—Our friends at a distance may feel desirous to hear something respecting the "Mormons, so called," and knowing that the larger portion of them are in this county, may look to us to give them the wanted information.

We have heretofore been almost silent on this subject, hoping that the difficulties which occurred in Jackson county, between the citizens and the Mormons, would be soon settled in an amicable way, at least without the shedding of blood; and, in fact, we have felt very little interest in the matter, further than it affected the general good of the country. But as the thing has arrived at a crisis which is really appalling to the feelings of good men, we feel it a duty to inform our readers of the movements of this people, at the same time we do not wish to be understood as trying to exasperate the minds of the people against this deluded and unfortunate sect.

For the last six or eight weeks, the Mormons have been actively engaged in making preparations to return to Jackson county, "the land of promise," by providing themselves with the implements of war, such as guns, pistols, &c. &c. They expect a reinforcement from the State of Ohio, and we are informed that small parties are arriving almost every day. So soon as they all arrive, they intend to call upon the Governor to reinstate them upon their lands in Jackson, and then, if molested, they are determined to protect themselves sword in hand. We are told that they will be able to muster 700 strong.

A gentleman from Jackson informs us that the citizens of that county are no less engaged in making preparation for their reception. On Monday last they held a meeting, for the purpose of electing officers, and Samuel C. Owens, a gentleman known to many citizens of the State, was unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief of all their forces. Our informant states that they have received a letter from the Governor, advising them to effect a compromise, if possible, by purchasing the lands of the Mormons, and paying them for the injuries which they have sustained. For this purpose, ten persons were appointed, invested with full power to settle the whole matter, and will meet the Mormons in this place, on Monday next, for that purpose. Should the Mormons refuse to accede to an honorable and fair adjustment of these difficulties, the Governor will not restore any to that county, but such as hold lands. The following gentlemen compose the above named Committee: Thomas Stayton, sen., Samuel Erwin, Smallwood V. Noland, Smallwood Noland, Henry Reuby, Samuel C. Owens, Robert Rickman, James Campbell, Richard Fristoe, Thomas Jeffries, and John Davis.

We have our fears as to the final issue of this matter, but hope for the best.

**JACKSONVILLE, (Ill.) June 7.**—A large company of emigrants, consisting of about two hundred and fifty men and four women, encamped near the Mauvaiseterre—about one mile from this town—on Saturday evening last. A number of our citizens visited their encampment on the Sabbath. They had preaching and other religious services, conducted by men of their own party. Many conjectures were afloat in regard to the objects and future plans of these individuals. From all that could be gathered, it was ascertained that the bulk of them came from the western part of New-York and that they were on their way to the "Far West." Curiosity was the more excited on account of the backwardness displayed by every individual in the company, in communicating their intentions in coming to this country, &c.

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As they passed through town on Monday morning, we had an opportunity of conversing with some of them—but their laconic, ill-mannerly and unsatisfactory answers made it an unthankful task, and rendered us incapable of throwing any additional light on the subject. We fall in with the opinion of many of our citizens that they belong to that deluded class of individuals who have adopted the Book of Mormon for their guide, and are now on their way to Jackson county, Missouri, to render whatever services may be required by their brethren in that quarter, and to resist any attempt that may be had to thwart them in the design of making that section of country their "New Jerusalem." We are strengthened in this opinion by some hints thrown out in the last Missouri Republican—which we copy—and from several other circumstances, which it is not necessary at this time to detail. There is a report that two other similar parties—on different routes—have crossed the Illinois river.—*Patriot*.

#### DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

(From the Bridgeport (Ct.) Farmer.)

On the night of the 30th June, an attempt was made by three of the prisoners to escape from Fairfield Jail. In the early part of the evening, from something he had seen or overheard, Mr. Peck, the Jailor, suspected that some design was to be attempted during the night. He therefore took the precaution to set up, after his family had retired, to watch the movements of the prisoners. About 12 o'clock he heard them commence operations with an augur. He immediately called the assistance of a couple of men living with him, and after a hasty preparation, entered the room of the culprits, before they were hardly aware of his approach. On entering he found each of the prisoners on his bed apparently asleep. Leaving one of his men at the door, he proceeded round the room with the other in search of the instrument with which they had been at work. Having discovered it, he was in the act of returning from the room, with the auger in his hand, when one of the prisoners sprang from his bed and struck the man who was with Mr. Peck, a blow on the head with a club, which brought him instantly to the floor. All three then attacked Mr. P. with the greatest fury, and seemed determined, if possible, to take his life. Mr. P. defended himself with a chair until the man who was knocked down had recovered and came to his assistance. The struggle then waxed hotter and harder, and for some time it was doubtful who would be the conquerors. The room was dark, and the man at the door had stepped out and turned the key, afraid to render any assistance. At length Mr. P. obtained a little advantage of his prisoners and ordered the door to be opened, when he and his man retreated from the room, but were unable to close the door so as to lock it after them, in consequence of an old great coat which had caught between it and the sill. They however succeeded in fastening it, temporarily with a stick, so as to allow themselves time to escape from the hall, which they did, and bolted the door after them.

The prisoners soon forced opened their door, and immediately released all the others (eight) from their rooms, by breaking the padlocks with the bottom plate of a box stove which was standing in the hall. All (eleven) were now in the hall, determined, if possible, to make their escape. They first attacked the window, which they shattered to pieces in an instant, and tore away the grates sufficient for a passage out. By this time, the alarm having been given by Mr. Peck's wife, several of the neighbors arrived, while one of the prisoners was crawling through the window. A pile of wood lay under the window from which two of them took a pole and beat the fellow back into the hall. They next attacked the hall door with great fury, and for a time it seemed as if they would have it down in spite of every thing that could be done. They tore the casing entirely from it, leaving the posts naked on the inside. It was finally secured by running a couple of rails through a hole in the middle, and prying at the ends. Several men who had been despatched after arms, presently returned with a number of muskets and bayonets, which being loaded and prepared, the prisoners were ordered to their rooms. All, except the three ring-leaders immediately obeyed the command. These declared they would not obey, and threatened with instant death the first man that attempted to enter the hall. The door was however thrown open and a desperate struggle ensued, the prisoners resisting, till they were forced at the point of the bayonet, inch by inch, to retreat to their room. Having got in,

they suddenly turned and fastened their door with the stove plate with which they had released the other prisoners, and for a while defied all attempts to effect an entrance. The door was at length opened by the help of crow-bars, levers, &c. and the three gentlemen were snugly secured with irons. One of them was pierced nearly through the shoulder with a bayonet before he would yield his ground in the hall. Probably three more desperate fellows were never in this jail. Their names are John Tower alias Gordon D. Pratt, Thomas Van Lane, and Benjamin Lester, imprisoned and awaiting trial on the charge of burglary in Norwalk.

**STRANGE.**—The last lawyer, from the want of patronage, has left Marblehead, Mass.—This town contains five thousand inhabitants. Just think of that—such a population and not a member of the legal profession! Here, in the West, where every village boasts its judges, its attorneys and its magistrates—where the administration of the law is a subject of lively interest with every one, this statement sounds strangely. We wonder what class in the community makes orations, harangues at public meetings, and exercises a guardianship over their municipal affairs? Those marble-headed folks must enjoy great serenity of mind—their internal tranquility must be complete. This state of things is passing strange—we can't see into it—it's entirely beyond the reach of our understanding.—*Cin. Mir.*

From the Baltimore American of Tuesday.

We had another balloon ascension yesterday afternoon. About 4 o'clock Mr. N. J. Ash started from the Observatory Garden in an elegant silk balloon, but we are informed that before he had scarcely cleared the enclosure and hill the balloon began to sink slowly, and the car, our informant adds, came near touching a warehouse on Light-street Wharf. The discharge of a quantity of ballast, an anchor, &c. caused it to rise again, and it continued to ascend to a considerable height, being at the same time wafted over the south western part of the city. In a few minutes it began to descend with much rapidity, and apparently without any ability on the part of the aeronaut to check its downward flight. After grazing a chimney, the balloon, we learn, finally descended at the Lexington market house, without any damage we believe to either Mr. Ash, or his apparatus. The whole period of the excursion was about fifteen or twenty minutes.

#### THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

—We beg leave to tender our congratulations to our AMERICAN fellow-citizens, throughout the Province, on the return of the FOURTH OF JULY, the Anniversary of their GLORIOUS and MEMORABLE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, when their country proved that she would not be taxed except by her own freely-chosen Representatives.

A number of Americans at the *Sault au Reuillet*, commenced at an early hour this morning, firing a Salute in honor of the day, and the Steamer *Canadian Patriot*, we perceive, has hoisted her colors in celebration of this Festival, so dear to the heart of every friend to "The Rights of Man."—*Montreal Vindicator*.

#### EDUCATION.

In that most excellent well sustained periodical, Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, we find the following maxim of a Dumfries school master, written near a hundred years ago—"Educate the children of the poor, and let the children of the rich educate themselves." Would that this wise saying received its merited attention at this late day, and even in this far famed "land of the free and the home of the brave." But so far from this being the case, directly the opposite is the course pursued by those who direct the affairs of government. All the institutions of a higher order, particularly those which are supported out of the public purse, educate none but the children of the rich, and leave the children of the poor to educate themselves, or else grow up in ignorance. Instance West Point Academy, &c. Who are they that are receiving the favors of the government in that institution? Are they the children of poor soldiers, privates we mean, who have spent their best days in the service of their country for the paltry sum of five or six dollars a month? No! they are, with very few if any exceptions, the sons of United States Senators, or other members of Congress, or the particular favorites of the Secretary of War, or some other distinguished functionary of the government. Such

lads, and such only, find their way into the government schools, to the entire exclusion of those who, according to the sage advice of the good old Dumfries school master, ought to be educated at the public expense.—*N. E. Artisan*.

#### INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

#### RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
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1000 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	
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5000 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on, my 17 tf

#### MARRIAGES.

July 8, by the Rev. B. C. Cutter, Mr. John Phillips to Miss Susan M., eldest daughter of Samuel P. Taylor.

July 9, at the Church in Gold street, by the Rev. William Parkinson, Mr. Benjamin Mooney to Miss Sophia Wines, daughter of the late Nicholas Mispice, all of this city.

July 9, at the Friends Meeting House, Henry street, Benj. B. Hussey, of Charleston, South Carolina, to Mary Dockray, daughter of Thomas Woodward, of this city.

#### DEATHS.

July 9, of consumption, Mr. Henry Sandoz, in the 34th year of his age.

July 9, John W. Sanford, of this city, son of William Sanford, in the 46th year of his age.

July 9, Maria, infant daughter of John J. Byrce, aged 1 year and 4 months.

July 10, in the 62d year of her age, Miss Susannah King.

#### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

##### ARRIVED.

Ship North America, Dixey, in Liverpool, June 1.  
Ship Mary & Susan Parrott, of Boston, 40 ds in Liverpool.  
Br. brig Billow, Burges, Windsor, N. S.  
Br. brig Halifax, O'Brien, from Halifax.  
Br. schr Eclipse, Robson, St. John, N. B.  
Schr La Bruce, Bond, Baltimore.  
Schr Camilla, Kelly, Norfolk.  
Sloop Comet, Bowden, Snowhill.  
Schr Emma, Nogham, 5 ds in Petersburg.  
Schr Emblem, Mesereau, 3 ds in James River.  
Br. Schr Rose, Jones, 25 ds in Halifax.  
Br. Schr George Henry, Densel, 12 ds in Shelburne.  
Schr Wm Wallace, Baker, 4 ds in Philadelphia.

##### CLEARED.

Ships Eagle, Lyon, Liverpool; Hermitage, Sturges, Antwerp; Azelia, Sands, Richmond; Sw. Brig Albion, Paterson, Cadiz; brigs Pelion, (Br.) Walker, Newcastle, Eng.; Eliza, King, Havana, Jos. Tremain; schrs Lafafette, Delano, city of St Domingo; Tantivy, Coneli, Richmond; Baltimore, Chesbrough, Baltimore; Phebe Baxter, Baxter, Boston.

##### PASSENGERS.

In the Metacomet from Curacao—Col. De Quartel, of his Majesty's Navy, of the Netherlands, and master S. Parker.

**G. W. ROBBINS—BOOT MAKER**—Takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has long contemplated the manufacturing of LADIES' SHOES, agreeably to the expressed wish of a number of his friends and patrons; but knowing that competition in that, as well as almost every other business, is great, and being determined never to undertake it unless he felt confident he should be able to get up an article equal, if not superior, to any thing in the market; and being unacquainted with that branch of the business, he has deferred it until an opportunity of getting some competent person to undertake it should present itself. It is with pleasure that he informs the public that he has now engaged the services of one who is fully competent to the task, and is therefore prepared to execute any orders for Ladies' Shoes that may be entrusted to him, at his establishment, 309½ Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. (jy11 tf)

**UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT**, 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing Clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those, who will favor them with their custom, that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of Clothes cleaning, dressing and repairing.

This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES and POERSCHKE, their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. je26tf

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE STORE.**—WM. H. SWEET respectfully informs his friends and customers in this city and its vicinity, and dealers in the Southern States, that he has extended his business so as to meet all orders, both Wholesale and Retail, at a short notice. He continues his establishment at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, where he will compete with any workman in the United States in Manufacturing Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, for machinists, families, &c.

STOVES of the most approved patterns, both for wood and coal, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices.

Kitchen Ware Furniture of every description constantly on hand.

Southern merchants will find it to their interest to deal with him, as his prices are low and his delivery punctual.

my24

W. H. SWEET.



## THE VICAR OF BRAY.

This celebrated gentleman, who has had innumerable imitators, was Vicar of Bray, in Berkshire, England. He was a Roman Catholic under the reign of Henry the 8th, and a Protestant under Edward the 6th. He was again a Roman Catholic under Mary, and once more became a Protestant in the reign of Elizabeth. When this scandal to the gown was reproached for his versatility of creed, and taxed with being a turn coat, and an inconsistent changeling, he replied, "Not so neither! for if I changed my religion, I am sure that I kept true to my principle, which is, to live and die the Vicar of Bray!" The song makes him live later than he really did.

In good King Charles's golden days,  
When loyalty no harm meant,  
A zealous high churchman I was,  
And so I got preferment:  
To teach my flock I never miss'd,  
Kings are by God appointed,  
And damn'd are those who do resist,  
Or touch the Lord's anointed.  
And this is law I will maintain,  
Until my dying day, sir—  
That whatsoever king shall reign,  
I'll be Vicar of Bray, sir.

When royal James obtained the crown,  
And popery came in fashion,  
The penal laws I hooted down,  
And read the Declaration:  
The church of Rome I found would fit  
Full well my constitution;  
And had become a Jesuit,  
But for the Revolution.  
And this is law, &c.

When William was our King declar'd,  
To ease the nation's grievance;  
With this new wind I promptly steer'd,  
And swore to him allegiance;  
Old principles I did revoke,  
Set conscience at a distance;  
Passive obedience was a joke,  
A jest was non-resistance.  
And this is law, &c.

When gracious Anne became our Queen,  
The church of England's glory.  
Another face on things was seen,  
And I became a tory;  
Occasional conformists base,  
I damn'd their moderation;  
And though the church in danger was  
By such prevarication.  
And this is law, &c.

When George in pudding time came o'er,  
And mod'rate men look'd big, sir;  
I turn'd a cat-in-pan once more,  
And so became a whig, sir.  
And thus preferment I procur'd  
From our new faith's defender,  
And almost every day abjur'd  
The pope and the pretender.  
And this is law, &c.

The illustrious house of Hanover,  
And protestant succession;  
To these I do allegiance swear—  
While they can keep possession;  
For in my faith and loyalty  
I never more will falter,  
And George my lawful king shall be,  
Until the times do alter.  
And this is law, &c.

## DAVID B. COOK &amp; C. MORRIS, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 44 Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York.

N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, spunged and pressed. jy9 tf

**TO ADVERTISERS.**—The present circulation of the Working Man's Advocate, is more than FIFTEEN HUNDRED, nearly half of which are distributed in this city, and the remainder throughout the different States. The following are the terms of advertising: for one square, first time, 75 cents; for each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Or, \$10 a year, including the paper. Office No. 6 Thames street.

**LIFE OF JEFFERSON**, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00. je2

**OLD PAPERS.**—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. my24



**GEORGE W. ROBBINS, BOOT MAKER**, 309 1/2 Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Pumps, and Slippers, made in the first style, of the best materials, and at the shortest notice.

Persons preferring French or English Leather can be accommodated.

N. B. An assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. kept constantly on hand for the accommodation of strangers as well as customers. je 20tf

**PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.**—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the Instruments of their manufacture have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying anything with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. my24

**TWO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.**—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7 1/2 per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

Their Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment: it is nearly all of an entire new cut; is lighter faced than any other exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, take less ink and less labor in working than most other type.

Diamond per lb. \$2; Pearl \$1.40; Nonpareil 90; Minion 70; Brevier 56; Bourgeois 46; Long Primer 40; Small Pica 38; Pica and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 32; Six line Pica and all larger 30.

Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

Old type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 pounds.

N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my21

**WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BED STEADS.**

Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and Whitestreet, by E. S. WOOLLEY.

The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufactory have sacking bottoms so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sacking similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity.

Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa.

These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute.

Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility.

More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture. my24

**REMOVAL.**—T. HOLDEN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from Broadway to the new buildings in Wall street, corner of Nassau, No. 1, where he has on hand a newly selected and excellent assortment of the best West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, with every fashionable article for gentlemen's wear.

T. H. spares no expense in procuring the earliest intelligence the prescriptions of fashion, nor any exertion to meet the views of tasteful elegance and propriety; and as he has reduced prices to the lowest cash estimate, he hopes to be favored with enough of business to make it worth his while to furnish the best and most fashionable articles at prices much below what are usual. my19 tf

**TAILORING.**—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantaloon, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed for from \$6 00 to \$8 00  
PANTALOONS and VESTS . . . 1 50 to 1 75

The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit. my24

**MANIFOLD WRITER.**—J. GILCRIEST manufactures and keeps for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch surpasses all other modes of writing when copies are wanted. je20

**ALEXANDER JOHNSON, TAILOR**, 33 Vesey street, (successor in business to Mr. Joseph Cannon,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is ready to execute any orders in the line of his business at short notice and on reasonable terms. je2 tf

**BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.**—The subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new founts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calculated for ornamental printing or tasteful display, and making their assortment of **PRINTING TYPES** unrivalled in beauty, extent, and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundry, No. 13 Chambers street, near Chatham street, or at No. 18 City Hall Place. It contains specimens from Twelve Line Pica to Pearl, comprising

45 founts of Roman Capitals with Lower Case.		
25	—	Italic do. do.
5	—	Title Roman do. do.
5	—	Title Italic do. do.
5	—	Shaded Rom. do. do.
7	—	Antique do. do.
2	—	Black do. do.
5	—	Open Black do. do.
2	—	Script do. do.
5	—	German Text do. do.
2	—	Open Text do. do.
25	—	Two Line Roman Capitals, with Figures.
11	—	Two Line Italic Capitals.
10	—	Shaded Capitals of various kinds.
6	—	Open do. do.
7	—	Italian Capitals and Figures.

Besides Ornamental Letters, Backslope, Music, Lottery Figures, Piece of Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Borders, and more than 1000 kinds of Cuts and Ornaments for School Books, Newspapers, and Scientific Works: orders for any of which, or for Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, &c., will be executed with the utmost promptitude, a large stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing Presses, Paper, Ink, &c., which they will furnish at the Manufacturers' prices. Printers Newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this note) three times, sending a paper containing it to the Foundry, and receive payment when they purchase four times the amount of their bills from the Foundry.

GEO. BRUCE & CO. my29 d&wt

**ROOF COVERING WITH TIN PLATE.**

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he attends personally to the business of covering roofs with tin. The great advantages of tin roofs are, that one half of the timber required for slate is sufficient—that when well put on, they will last from 80 to 100 years—that they are not at all liable to get out of repair, while the expense is about the same as for slate, and that the roof may be made flat, when necessary or desirable. The utility of this plan has been well authenticated by many gentlemen in different parts of the United States who have had buildings covered.

The public are particularly requested to call and examine his plan at 204 Canal street.

W. H. SWEET, 204 Canal st. my16

**COBBETT'S WORKS.**

English editions of the following publications of William Cobbett, have been received, for sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street:

American Gardener,	Ride in France,
Guide to Emigrants,	Woodland,
Cottage Economy,	Poor Man's Friend,
Manchester Lectures,	Rural Rides,
French Grammar,	English Grammar,
O'Callaghan on Usury,	Paper against Gold,
Reformation, (2 vols. 8vo.)	Letters from France
Year's Residence in America,	Treatise on Corn,
Advice to Young Men,	Twopenny Trash, (bound.)
History of the Reign and Regency of George IV.	
REGISTER, (5 vols.) from April 1831, to June 1832.	mh11

**WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.**

For sale at the office of this paper—

Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00

Cobbett's Paper against Gold, 75

Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 18j

Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20

**JUST RECEIVED**, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy!

**WANTED.**—A man to sell this paper in Brooklyn, to commence immediately. One who lives there will be preferred. je30

**COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER.**

For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my17

**GOUGE ON BANKING.**

A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street. je2

**PRINTING.**

Book and Job Printing, of every description, at No. 6 Thames street, near Broadway, by G. H. Evans.

**FOUND**, in Grand street, on Saturday last, a purple Bag, containing Money and Trinkets. The owner can have the same by applying at No. 198 Broome street, of Wm. Parrett, and paying for this advertisement. je5 tf

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, a year, \$30 00 | One square, a month, \$3 00

" 6 months, 15 00 | " 2 weeks, 2 00

" 3 months, 7 50 | " 1 week, 1 50

" 2 months, 5 00 | " 1 time, 75

All advertisements (except yearly) to be paid for in advance. A square is 16 lines.

Persons who wish the Man delivered regularly at their houses, and to pay by the week, are requested to give their names and residence to one of the Carriers, or send them to the office.

Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.

NO. 48

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